

# ALAMOGORDO NEWS.

A NEWSPAPER REPRESENTING THE PROGRESSIVE INTERESTS OF THE NEW SOUTHWEST.

Vol. 4.

ALAMOGORDO, NEW MEXICO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

Number 32

## PROSPERITY IN GENERAL.

Opening Coal Mines, Stone Quarries and Manufactories That Have Long Been Idle.

## ACTIVITY IN THE GREAT CAR WORKS.

Superintendent Greig More Than Ever Impressed With the Future of Otero County—Alamogordo as a Great Manufacturing Center.

Superintendent A. S. Greig, of the El Paso & Northeastern and Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain railways, returned to Alamogordo last week from a trip to St. Louis, Cleveland and Cincinnati, and states that, after all, Alamogordo is the only place in existence worth living in. Although the general offices of the railway companies have only been located in Alamogordo a short while, this active little city seems like home to him, and it is a relief to return to the rock-ribbed Sacramentos and partake again of their balmy zephyrs, rarefied atmosphere, cool nights, and general healthful qualities after sojourning in the cold, damp, smoky and disagreeable centers

ducts of the earth and to erect manufacturing plants for the reduction of these products to articles of general use.

"While east, my mind reviewed the many resources of Otero county, and I became more than ever impressed that if the present prosperity prevails for any period, the future of Otero county as a producing region and of Alamogordo as a manufacturing city, are much brighter than anyone can conceive.

With artesian water, available fuel and cheap freights, the soda beds, nitro deposits, marble ledges, sand banks, mineral veins, timber and other natural products will call for the establishment of numerous manufacturing concerns, capable of transferring the raw materials into commercial form, and soon a great many industries will spring up, and they will be protected during their infancy by the companies operating here, and will afterward be carefully fostered by a region rapidly increasing in population and wealth. I confidently expect, within the next five years, to see Alamogordo blossom as a great manufacturing center, the air resonant with the busy hum of industry, and dense clouds of prosperity belching from the smoke stacks of enterprise.

"Despite all that I saw of railroad improvements in the east, I did not feel a particle ashamed of our little stretch of road. In fact, I was more than ever brought to the realization that this property is making more money for the dollars invested than any of the greater systems. When the year is ended and a balance struck we will have as much to the good as any of the lines east of us which have ten times the mileage."

## GLASS WORKS.

Alamogordo the Logical Site For Such a Concern.

Prof. J. C. Carrera and Richard B. Hosker of Denver, passed through Alamogordo Monday on their way home from a visit to the nitre deposits near Tularosa. They secured some samples for analysis but the dirt had caved so in the openings that it was necessary to put a force of men to work cleaning them out, before the investigation could be concluded. Mr. Hosker is a chemist of repute and to his concern, the Western

Improvements worthy a city many times its population.

"Of course, Mr. Parker, you share our enthusiasm relative to the necessity for the glorious future of Cloudercroft," the reporter interrogated.

"Indeed, yes, and Mrs. Parker is exceedingly enthusiastic about it. The Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain railway is a wonderful road. I do not think that it has a duplicate in the United States, nor in the world, so far as I know. It gives evidence of a great deal of skill on the part of the engineer, and an unlimited amount of patience. I have had considerable to do with locating roads myself, and know something of the problem which confronted the engineer. I should suppose without doubt that Cloudercroft will be a success. I know something of the Southwest in hot weather and believe that a coal health and pleasure resort for residents

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possesses, I can't see why it should not become the greatest commercial center in Southern New Mexico."

IN LIKE SOUTH AFRICA.  
Rev. G. C. Williams, pastor of Bethlehem Union church, Chicago, who was a member of the party, voiced the sentiments of Mrs. Parker. He is an Englishman, and has been in this country but a short time, coming here from South Africa.

"All during our journey through this country," he remarked, "I was impressed with the similitude of the region to South Africa. The climate and topography are almost identical. I could close my eyes and feel the cool, refreshing breezes, and then open them and see the surrounding kopjes, and fancy that I was in Africa again. I believe that, like that country, this will be a great farming country. I think that the scenery at Cloudercroft is grand."

THE KING AND QUEEN  
Are Producing Rich Ore For Shipment to the Smelter.

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"On a commercial test of Lead King ore, made in El Paso recently, total values of \$57.84 per ton, were shown. The certificate gave .05 gold, 1.9 silver and 63 per cent lead. The product is a very desirable smelting ore, and inasmuch as the El Paso smelters receive a preponderance of silicious ores needing the lead for flux, a good premium will doubtless be paid for it.

"The Lead King and Lead Queen claims adjoin. On the south end of the King I have driven a 155 foot tunnel along the foot wall, and cross cut to the hanging wall from the breast. The total distance of the cross cut to the hanging wall is 60 feet. There is about thirteen feet of vein matter which will make a desirable concentrating ore, and from thirty inches to three feet of a rich pay streak. Near the north end of the Queen a shaft has been sunk 15 feet all in rich ore, and near the south end line another shaft has been sunk 20 feet, also in rich ore. Numerous open cuts along the vein prove its continuity through both claims, and the ore shoot seems to be as continuous as the vein.

## GREAT DEAL ACCOMPLISHED

By the Companies Here During the Past Year and a Half.

## DON'T KNOW WHICH TO ADMIRE MOST.

The Ability of the Engineer or the Courage of the Eddys in Securing the Means for Accomplishing So Much.

Mr. H. A. Parker, vice president of the Rock Island railway, was a visitor to points along the routes of the El Paso & Northeastern and Alamogordo & Sacramento Mountain railways last week. Interviewed by a News representative, Mr. Parker said concerning his impressions of the railway, mines, etc.:

"I have spent two very delightful days here, and I assure you that I was glad to get away from Chicago, where it has been below freezing lately, into such a mild, salubrious climate. This climate is much pleasanter than anywhere in the east now, and my health has decidedly improved during my brief visit."

"Did you visit the Capitan coal mines?" he was asked.

"Yes, indeed. And first of all, I was impressed with the wonderful triumph in engineering skill shown in the building of the railway to that place. I went through the mines, and though I am not an expert in the business, it seems to me that the outlook for a very profitable business is exceedingly good. I was surprised at the large output of the mines for the short time that they have been in operation. If the abundant coal supply at Capitan holds out, I have no hesitancy in predicting that the place will make a very prosperous city."

"How do you like Alamogordo, for an infant city?"

"I should think that it would make a very beautiful place. There is surely sufficient enterprise manifested here, and if a good water supply can be secured, I see no reason why it should not be considerably ahead of what is now known. Yes, Alamogordo certainly has a grand future before it as a farming and manufacturing center. It is beautifully located and already has modern

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Mrs. Parker was lavish in her expressions of admiration for this section. She said:

"Oh, I was delighted with Cloudercroft! With its towering trees, beautiful scenery and lovely mountain site, it presents

of this country will be appreciated. And the visit to Cloudercroft will not come alone from the Southwest, but will be drawn from all over the United States. It is very pleasant there now, and I anticipate the same for this summer.

"Taken, all in all, I can only express my surprise at what has been accomplished. I had previously heard of the coal at Capitan and the timber in the Sacramento mountains, but had no idea of their extent or marketable qualities. Certainly, a great deal has been accomplished here in a year and a half. I really don't know which to admire most, the able engineering displayed in the construction of the road, or Mr. Eddy's courage in securing the means for accomplishing so much. I was amazed to find such a well constructed road, such excellent equipment, and the deposits, side tracks, etc., in such perfect condition.

"Mr. C. B. Eddy is a very pleasant gentleman, and I am deeply indebted to him for this interesting trip. One seldom meets with a man so polished and kindly. In fact, both of the Eddys have shown me every possible consideration and kindness. And I am surprised to note their conservatism in their references to the resources of this region. Ordinarily, men in their position are on the boom, but they are not. They have apparently studied this problem very thoroughly. They deserve success and are in a fair way to achieve it.

"I do not believe that I have anything more to add. It is not my desire to be too enthusiastic, no matter how much enthusiasm I may feel, because others reading my expressions would naturally ask: 'What does he know about it?' He has only been out there two days."

"My trip has no railway significance. I merely came out from inquisitiveness and a desire to get away from work for a short time. The trip has done me lots of good."

"Rev. George C. Williams, pastor of one of our Union churches in Chicago joined us at Fort Worth, and we invited him to make the trip to this country with us. Mrs. Parker and Rev. Williams have considerable to say about Cloudercroft, and I would advise you to talk with them."

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## RAILWAY HOSPITAL.

The Institution Will Begin to Receive Patients the First of the Month.

The White Oaks route has arranged to establish its own hospital in Alamogordo, and the institution will be in readiness to receive patients May 1st. Employees of the road will be given medical attention of all kinds, and medicines gratis. A system of assessing employees has been established whereby those who receive less than \$60 per month will be charged 50 cents, less than \$90 75 cents, and \$90 or over \$1.00. Cases not requiring hospital care will be furnished medicines and physicians' care at home. Contagious, chronic and venereal diseases will not be treated and all employees must undergo medical examination before entitled to hospital privileges. In addition to the large ward, several well furnished, sunny, private rooms will be provided. A thoroughly equipped operating room, and excellent kitchen has been arranged. The nurses have been employed from New York City and they are graduates of the best hospitals there.

Patients from the general public will be admitted to the hospital on the payment of a reasonable fee for attention and medicines. The institution will be located on Michigan avenue and will be in the charge of Dr. G. C. Bryan.

It will be of immense benefit to Alamogordo, and the necessity for such an institution indicates most forcefully the growing importance of the city. The endeavor of the railway company officials to provide the best of care for their sick and injured employees gives evidence that humanitarian precepts are paramount in their minds.

## ANOTHER SHIPPING MINE.

The Sacramentos At Last Show Up With a Paying Property.

Special to THE NEWS.

TOMOGGAN N. M., April 3.—A car load shipment of copper ore from the Shamrock mine, owned by Eugene Courtney, and located three and one-half miles from Highrolls, netted the fortunate owner \$18 per ton, above freight and smelting charges. The product returned \$32.00 per ton, \$6.50 of which was in gold values and the remainder in copper. The smelting charges were \$10.50 per ton, and the freight \$3.50. Shipments from the property will in future be made regularly.

## THE DECLINE OF SAVAGERY.

Past and Present of the Mesquero Apache Indians—Battle of Hermosilla.

## FOUGHT THE TROOPS AT ALAMOGORDO

Last Relics of Barbarism Will Be Excluded From the Dress and Modes of Living—Comfortable Cabins and Well Tilled Farms.

The pictures shown in this issue of THE NEWS, of the Mesquero Indian reservation and Indian braves, school children, etc., are sufficient to show the average person in this section that something has been accomplished in this county in the way of civilizing the Apaches.

But few people in Alamogordo realize that within half a day's ride of them is a spot that has witnessed more of the innate cruelty, craftiness, cunning and vengeful nature of the savage than any other place in the west. Nor do they realize, as they seek their beds in perfect security, that only a few years ago,

counts rode, soldiers marched and guns belched forth a hail of lead and death on the very ground that they now occupy with homes.

There is one man in the territory who has never been mentioned, except in government reports, as having any connection with the Mesquero Indians, and yet he is probably entitled to more credit than any other man who ever served at Mesquero in the position of agent, for the reason that he occupied a precarious position at a critical time. That man is Major W. H. H. Llewellyn, present district attorney of Otero and Dona Ana counties.

Some time ago the Major furnished the writer with some notes relative to Apache and Navajo history, which is well worth repeating.

"In 1862 an agency was established at Bosque Grande on the Pecos above Roswell, for the Apaches, Navajos and all the blanket Indians of New Mexico. United States army troops gathered them—the Jicarilla, Hot Springs and Mesquero Apaches, the Navajos, the wandering Utes, Cheyennes, and all of the tribes liable to prove a menace to frontier settlement—and gave them to understand that their future home would be on the Pecos.

"As was to be expected, the difference in tribal customs and habits, caused the Indians to disagree. The next year, 1863, the Mesqueros donned their war paint and went on the war path, and the Navajos returned to their country in the northwestern part of the territory.

"The Mesquero Apaches were decidedly troublesome, and constant skirmishing and fighting was indulged in between the Indians and the troops. The tribe numbered about 3,000 at that time. Now there are only 401. They would make occasional sorties down the Rio Grande country, into Texas, and even into Mexico, and then return to the mountains.

The system of establishing a large general reservation on the Pecos, proving a failure, next an agency was established at the old town of Dona Ana where the Indians came to receive their annuity, and a reservation was created at Fort Stanton, which place was provided with troops.

"The story of the Texan raid on the Mesquero Indians, has been so often told that it scarcely needs repeating. The Texans had become so enraged at the repeated depredations and sort of the Mesquero war parties, that they formed an armed band, and successfully passing the vigilant soldiers at the agency, went on to the Rio Bonito, where they found the Indian camp. At daylight they opened fire on the Indians, killing a great many men, women and children. The remainder of the tribe fled into the mountains.

"Chief Victoria's name has become a part of Southwestern history. He was recognized as one of the most successful agitators and leaders that ever stirred reckless braves to deeds of rapine and murder. He was chief of the Hot Springs Apaches, who ranged west of the present town of San Marcial.

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